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Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

[FROM THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.]

THE PLAYMATE.

BY JOHN G SAXE.

The pines were dark on Ramoth hill,
The song was soft and low;
The blossoms in the sweet May wind
Were falling like the snow.

The blossoms drifted at our feet,
The orchard birds sang clear,
The sweetest and the saddest day
It seemed of all the year.

For more to me than birds or flowers,
My playmate left her home,
And took with her the laughing spring,
The music, and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of kith and kin,
She laid her hand in mine;
What more could ask the bashful boy,
Who fed her father's kine?

She left us in the bloom of May—
The constant years told o'er
Their seasons with as sweet May morns,
But she came back no more.

I walk, with noiseless feet, the round
Of uneventful years;—
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring
And reap the autumn ears.

She lives where all the golden year
Her summer roses blow;
The dusky children of the sun
Before her come and go.

There, haply, with her jeweled hands,
She smooths her silken gown—
No more the homespun lap, wherein
I shook the walnuts down.

The wild grapes waft us by the brook,
The brown nuts on the hill,
And still the May-day flow'rs make sweet
The woods of Follymill.

The lilies blossom in the pond,
The bird builds in the tree;
The dark pines sing on Ramoth hill
The slow song of the sea.

I wonder if she thinks of them,
And how the old time seems—
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding in her dreams.

I see her face—I hear voice—
Does she remember mine?
And what to her is now the boy
Who fed her father's kine?

What cares she that the orioles build
For other eyes than ours;
That other hands with nuts are filled,
And other laps with flowers.

Oh, playmate in the golden time!
Our mossy seat is green;
Its fringing violets blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it lean.

The winds, so sweet with birch and fern,
A sweeter memory blow,
And there, in spring, the peories sing
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood
Are moaning like the sea—
The moaning of the sea of change
Between myself and thee!

Miscellaneous.

American Nationality.

One of the grandest and most enduring results of our present war for the Union is to be the establishment of the nationality of the American People. We are to convince ourselves and the world that we are one nation. The true idea of republican government is to settled be forever. Other republics have existed and flourished, but they were limited and partial in their character. They had not the real elements of united strength, and therefore did not continue. It has remained for the patriots of America to establish the fact that a genuine republic can not only be permanent but universal.

The great national struggle through which we are passing has developed the following facts:

First, That a well-educated republic possesses more inherent power than a monarchy.

Second, That such a republic as ours in America can be maintained in time of war as well as peace.

Third, That the consolidation of the government by the will of the people is consistent with the sovereignty of the States.

By the concurrent operation of these facts, American nationality has been secured, and as long as they continue thus to operate, it will be maintained to the end of time. They have shown, beyond all cavil, that the government of the people, rightly administered, is the strongest government on earth, and the only government really adapted to the best happiness of mankind.

What, then, is American nationality? It is the practical elucidation, in the face of all the world, hostile as well as friendly, of the Declaration of American Independence. It is forever establishing on the pages of history that we are doing "what any nation may of right do." It is proving to all mankind that we are not a confederation of colonies; not a union of partners in business, from which any one may withdraw at pleasure; not a league of States bound together by a treaty, as with foreign lands; but a distinct, united, consolidated nation, in which there is no separation but by revolution and the disruption of the whole. Secession is thus proved to be treason; treason is civil war; and civil war must be put down by the nation, or the nation ceases to exist.

If the present gigantic war of the Union to maintain the Union intact had accomplished nothing else, it has achieved wonders in establishing these facts. The republic is seen in the lurid light of our vast battle fires as it was never seen before. Never had our national flag such a significance as it has now. Never was the United States Constitution so ordained to be rational as it is by the thunder of our republican cannon. Never was the Declaration of Independence so illuminated as it has been within the last four years by the valor of our army on the land and our navy on the sea. We have proved our patent of nobility as a nation in the presence of a witnessing world. We have set our seal of nationality in the blood of patriots; and prouder insignias than the stars and ribbons, the sceptres and crowns, the diadems and thrones of monarchs, are found now in the annals of America.

It only remains for the American people to cultivate and perpetuate their nationality. We must show by our conduct toward other nations that we esteem our own the best among them all. By doing this we do not preclude the foreigner from loving his own land. He has the right to do so; and no American but would despise him if he did not. Let it be understood, however, that what the Englishman claims for England, the Frenchman for France, and other men for their nationalities, the American claims and will maintain for America.

This is American nationality. We ask nothing more; we will take nothing less.—*Phila. News.*

"She Is a Widow."

Did you notice that sneer, the tone of contempt with which those words were uttered? The Hindoos burn widows on the funeral pile of their husbands, and we call them cruel.—American Christians, with the Bible in their hands, often treat widows with a more refined, but no less real cruelty.

Dead readers, did you ever speak lightly of widows, and did you ever realize what the word signifies? A widow! one who has loved and been loved—once the mistress of a pleasant home where clustered the richest blossoms of affection, where was music and gladness, one who once had a strong arm to lean upon, a noble manly heart to sympathize in all her sorrows, and to shield her from every rough blast. You knew her then; perhaps you often partook of the hospitalities of that home which she adorned. How respectfuly you were—how lovely she seemed, how lady-like—she was a wife then—she had a protector But days of darkness and sorrow came—her husband—her earthly all, was laid low, and she, the tenderly nurtured, the "precious one," the joy of that now cold heart, was a widow! At first you were all kindness and sympathy, but days and weeks, and months were on, and you forgot your friend—did she forget? No, but she must struggle for bread; she who had always shrunk from any other than household care, must care for business now; she must bargin with you, and others of your sex, or starve And now you strangely forget those other days, and you are a noble exception if you do not take advantage of her ignorance of business, to make a good bargin for yourself to her loss.

If necessity compels her to be on the alert against business trickery, then forsooth she is a *strong-minded woman*, and your bachelor friend is warned against such designing widows! Shame! Shame! where is your manhood, your sense of right and justice? You know better; you know it is almost martyrdom for her to meet you in the marts of business and to talk of dollars and cents; you know that the memory of the past comes upon her with an almost overwhelming sorrow, while, as with calm exterior, she seems to guard the temporial interest of herself and little ones, you know she is a gentle, true, loving woman, one whom the Lord has afflicted,—one who has too much reason to think that *all real manliness is buried in the dust.*

Designing! Do you ever think when you speak lightly of widows, that your wife may soon be liable to the same reproach. Your wife is not secure; the wife of your friend was no less happy than your own is now; she was no more self-reliant, no more "strong minded," and even now she shrinks from contact with the outer world with just as much delicacy; but stern necessity heeds no such womanly feeling.

Beware, then, O man, perhaps professedly Christian brother, how you forgot the teachings of the blessed master. Beware how you emulate the heathen, by inflicting torture on the sensitive spirit of a refined woman, harder to be borne than the faggot and the fire. Remember that the Holy One, forseeing all, has proclaimed himself the widow's God, and that his ear is open to every sigh of her pained heart, and He said to you, "By your *words* you shall be justified, and by your words you shall be condemned." Speak respectfully, then, of these afflicted ones. The *Lord made them widows*, not in wrath, but because "whom he loveth He chasteneth."—*Cong. Herald.*

"Distinct Like the Billows, But One Like the Sea."

Who hath not read the sweetly flowing lines of "B. F. Taylor," literary editor, and for a long time the war correspondnnt of the *Chicago Evening Journal*. We commend the following patriotic graceful, delicious article to the careful perusal of our many readers. We have rarely onjoyed an article so much:

The Roman knight who rode "all accoutred as he was" into the gulf, and the month of the hungry Forum closed upon him and was satisfied, slew in his own dying, that great Philistine, Oblivion, which sooner or later will conquer us all. We never thought, when we used to read his story, that the grand classic tragedy of patriotic devotion would be a thousand times repeated in our own day and presence; that the face of the neighbor who had walked by our side in disguise all the while, should be transfigured in the twinkling of an eye, like the face of an angel; that the old gods who thundered in Greek and lightened in Latin should stand aside while common men of plain English speech, upon whose shoulders we have laid a familiar hand, should keep in motion the machinery of that grandest epic of the world, the War for the American Union.

But there is an old story that always charming us more. In some strange land and time—for so the story runs—they were about to cast a bell for a mighty tower, a hollow, starless heaven of iron. It should toll for dead monarchs—"The king is dead!"—and make glad clamor for the new prince "Long live the king!" It should proclaim so great a passion or so grand a pride that either would be worship, or, wanting these, forever hold its peace.

Now, this bell was not to be digged out of the cold mountains; it was to to be made of something that had been warmed with a human touch or loved with a human love. And so the people came like pilgrims to a shrine, and cast their offerings into a furnace and went away. There were links of chains that bondsmen had worn bright, and fragments of swords that had broken in heroes' hands; there were crosses and rings and bracelets of fine gold, trinkets of silver and toys of poor red copper. They even brought things that were licked up in an instant by the red tongs of flame; good words they had written and flowers they had cherished; perishable things that could never be heard in the rich tone of volume of the bell.

And the fires panted like a strong man when he runs a race, and the mingled gifts flowed down together and were lost in the sand, and the dome of Iron was drawn out like leviathan. And, by and by, the bell was alone in the chamber, and its four windows looked forth to the four quarters of heaven. For many a day it hung dumb; the winds came and went, but they only set it a sighing; birds came and went and sang under its eaves, but it was an iron horizon of dead melody still. All the meaner strifes and passions of men rippled on below it; they out-groped the ants and out-wrought the bees and out watched the shepards of Chaldea, but the chamber of the bell was as dumb as the cave of Macpelah.

At last there came a time when men grew grand for right and truth, and stood shoulder to shoulder over all the land, and went down like reapers to the harvest of death; looked into the graves of them that slept, and believed there was something grander than living; glanced on into the far future, and discerned there was something bitterer than dying; and so standing between the quick and the dead, they "quitted themselves like men."

Then the bell woke in its chamber, and the great waves of its music rolled gloriously out, and broke the blue walls of the world like an anthem; and every tone in it was familiar as a household word to somebody, and he heard it and knew it with solemn joy. Poured into that fiery heart together, the humblest gifts were blent in one great wealth, and accent feeble as a sparrow's song grew eloquent and strong, and lo! a people's stately soul heaved on the tenth wave of a mighty voice!

We thank God in this, our day, for the furnace and the fire; for the offerings of gold and trinkets of silver and the broken links of iron, for the good sword and the true word; for the great triumph and the little song. We thank God for the loyal Ruths who have taken up the words of their elder sister, and said to this Naomi of a later time, "where thou goest I must go; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God!" By the memory of the Ramah into which rebellion has turned the whole land; for the love of the Rachels now lamenting within it; for the honor of Heaven and the hope of mankind, let us who stand here, Past and Present clasping hands over our heads, the broad age dwindled to a line under our feet and ridged with the graves of dead martyrs—let us declare before God and these witnesses,

We will finish the work that the Fathers begun;
Then these to their sleeping;
And these to their weeping,
And one faith and one flag for the Federal gun!

THE greatest part of mankind use their first years to make their last miserable.

Cities [illegible]

AUGUSTA is the [illegible] Richmond County and is pleasantly situated on the banks of Savannah river, eighty-six miles east of Milledgeville, one hundred and twenty by rail from Savannah, and about the same distance from Charleston, with which it is now connected by the South Carolina railroad. Atlanta, now reduced to one hundred and seventy-one miles west of it. The principal street is Broad street, running parallel with the river, being over a mile in length, and closely built. There are a number of fine hotels, the Globe, Eagle, Phoenix and United States being the prominent ones. The latter has changed its name to the Confederate States Hotel. From eighty to ninety thousand bales of cotton per annum were formerly shipped down the river, and before the war the roads leading out of Augusta carried from three to four hundred thousand bales annually. Since the rebellion Augusta has become a large ordnance depot, besides containing manufactories of cannon, small arms and material of war.

MACON, is the county seat of Bibb county, and is situated on the right bank of the Ocmulgee river. It is about in the centre of the State and is in connection with Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, and other cities adjacent, by rail. It is about thirty miles south-west of Milledgeville, and is a city of some seven or eight thousand inhabitants. The river is navigable for steamboats to Macon in high water, but the railroads are the principal methods of transportation. It had a large cotton trade with the surrounding towns before the war. Most of the business blocks are of brick and the hotels were, at one time, excellent. The Lanier House is the principal hotel, kept by Simeon Lanier, who first opened the Lafarge House, in New York City.

COLUMBIA is located on the banks of the Chattahoochie river, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and about two hundred and thirty miles from Augusta by rail. It was laid out in 1828, and now contains a population of some eight thousand souls. It is connected with Atlanta by the Atlanta [illegible] rail-road, and with Montgomery, Alabama, by river and [illegible] outlet to a large cotton [illegible] During the war the railroads [illegible] as a large depot of supplies. We were told a few days since that a large amount of clothing and camp equipage was manufactured at Columbia. It is closely built, and is a much better looking city than Macon.

MILLEDGEVILLE, the capital of the State, is situated on the Oconee river, and is the county seat of Baldwin. It is not a very large place—perhaps three thousand inhabitants—and is built on several hills, and presents rather an uneven appearance. The State house, a fine building, shaped in the form of a parallelogram, with gothic turrets, and battlements, is said to have been recently destroyed by our cavalry—a portion of Sherman's corps—as also some other public buildings. A few good stores, and one ordinary hotel, to which may be added twenty whisky groceries, constituted the town proper.

MADISON, on the Georgia railway, is a pretty little town, sixty-seven miles south of the city of Atlanta, and contains about three thousand inhabitants. It is the section of a rich cotton region, which is occupied by wealthy planters. A large amount of trade was brought here before the rebellion, since which time it has been used as a depot for Union prisoners. There were several fine schools here before the rebellion, one of which was a military institution, and which we learn was destroyed, with other property, by Sherman's troops, recently.

From Union Point, a six hours ride by rail, brings you to ATHENS, the county seat of Clark. Greensboro is about half way between Union Point and Athens. Lexington, a small town, comes next, which is the old residence of the Lumpkin family, formerly so well represented in Congress from Georgia. Fourteen miles or more, you reach Athens, which is picturesquely situated on high hills, and which is the seat of the University of Georgia, or Franklin College. The population of Athens is about 5,000, and the people are of a better order than most of the Southern towns, many of them being highly educated and refined SAVANNAH, the chief seaport of Georgia, is the largest city in the State, and contained in 1860, about sixteen thousand inhabitants. It is situated on a high bluff, on the river bearing its name, sixteen miles from the ocean. A heavy cotton trade, much of it with foreign ports, formerly characterized this place. A line of steamships connected it with New York and Philadelphia, also Charleston, and St. Jones, while the cities in the interior are reached by lines of railway. The prominent merchants are men of Northern birth, but a large number of wealthy cotton brokers are Jews. Previous to the war, the volunteer military force of Savannah was one of the most perfectly disciplined in the South. Much of the military ability of the rebel army may be traced to Savannians, who figure largely in the Secession ranks. The approaches to the city from the sea, by the river, were obstructed by chains, bars and torpedoes, besides water batteries in profusion.

The Charleston "Mercury" on the Situation.

The following significant article appeared in the Charleston *Mercury* of January 12:

The condition of this military department, as embraced within the limits of Georgia and South Carolina, is anything but satisfactory to any man who is aware of facts and has capacity to understand their bearing. We presume there is no one in the department to whom the condition of our present military organization is less satisfactory than to the General commanding. Probably there is no one so thoroughly aware of the lamentable disorganization that prevails in certain corps and sections of his command. Yet it would scarcely be fair to hold him responsible for this condition of things.

His department has been newly turned into his hands, and many of the troops are new to him and to this department. They came to him under the command of imbeciles; he has received them, a herd of stragglers and outlaws. What has been done to eradicate this fatal evil we shall not stop to inquire. The time has been short to do much, and the forces have been much scattered. But the very last moments are arriving, when all must be done that can be done. The enemy does not intend to wait upon our leasure. And there is much to do.

Before bringing ourselves to face the enemy, it is absolutely essential that those in command bring themselves to face the vital evils existent within our own lines. *The path we now are traveling is straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest.* The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground, or will reinstate its power. *Without reform we are doomed.* There is more than one department of the Government in which reform is important. But reform in our armies is essential—is vital. *Without it the death of the Confederacy is already tolled.* With the proper reform made, he is a coward who carries his heart in his boots.

There are men in the land—there is light in the land! It is the imbecile that is sick at heart—it is the coward whose stomach is weak. There is [illegible] some, but to do it, there must be a [illegible] say again, there must be [illegible] in command must not be afraid to do—they must not be afraid to kill. *Officers must be killed—not mere privates. Reform must begin at the top, not at the bottom of the service. To reach the private, captains must be shot.* We want no child's play—we want an army.

What is h man's life to the institutions and the liberty of the country? Nothing. Let old things pass away—let us have a new condition of things. We want no more Jeff. Davis' foolery; we want one atom of brains, one spark of nerve—we want no more of Bunamism—we want not mermaids with heads of monkeys and fishy attachments at the nether extremities—we want men, real men, earhest men—North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina are in no mood for trifling. They have had enough of this sort of thing. They don't intend to have much more. South Carolina don't intend to be conquered. She intends to fight.

She don't intend to be hampered or turned over to the enemy. When she is thus dealt with, there will be reckoning—a reconing where there will be *no respecters of person.* We want implicit order and calm forecast. South Carolina is a Commonwealth of order; we expect order, and we demand order. We are accustomed to order. We are not used to lawless ruffianism; we don't intend to suffer it.

A most onerous but imperative duty devolves upon the commander of this deparment, whoever he is. That duty—this first and most essential duty—is to cashier and shoot. Without it nothing can be done, and Sherman conquers us. With it, he is a coward who succumbs at heart.

Everything is at stake; everything that is in the way must be faced and trampled upon. The man who commands here must put his heart in his pocket, and his sword in his hand. He must know nothing but the good of the Confederacy. That he must do regardless of official weakness. The end must be radical reform.

It is folly to talk of red tape now, we want the thing, we must have it—reform, shooting, cashiering, order, subordination, soldiers—not run aways, ragmuffins, ruffians. We want, and we must have, *brains and pluck in commanders*, and implicit obedience and order in subordinates and soldiers. Six paces and a steady arm will do the business, if repeated sufficiently often, especially among commissioned officers.

If, however, commanding officers will not do their duty in this matter, let all men shut their books, for *the end will have well nigh come.* The time is short—will it be improved?

☞The wife of Gen. Grant has been presented by the citizens of Philadelphia, with a residence costing $50,000 and the widow of Gen. D. B. Birney, with a home costing $10,000 while $20,000 have been invested for her benefit. Good for the Quaker City.

Religious.

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

Those Fragments.

When the Saviour had fed thousands with five loaves and a few fishes, miraculously he said to his disciples, "Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost."

We propose this command as a lesson to Christians now. The same Jesus, now enthorned as King Providence, and Head of the Church for whose behalf he is made head over all things, has munificiently poured into the lap of the Church an abundance of means. Harvests are ample, prices are good, health is unusual, hopes are brightening. Out of your abundance, fellow-Christians, you ought to administer to the wants of the poor, the demands of the visible Church, the necessities of the dying heathen.

But I propose you to consider a more special point of duty, and to call attention to a more homely specimen of enterprise and effort for the Lord. I propose you to go into your dark cellars, your cobwebbed closets, and your chilly garrets, above the first days of the new year, and while you are there alone with your God and Saviour, reflect upon the relations in which you stand to him as your Benefactor, contemplate the fragments of all manner of things that lie there in confusion and disorder, the food of moths and mice, and consider well what your saviour would likely say to you in view thereof. Perhaps you may hear him whisper, "Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost" The article of cast-off apparel, be it silk, or wool, or cotton might make warm and happy some of God's poor, that are all around you.—The very brass on that old, dilapidated umbrella, or the ivory on that ruined parasol, or the fragments of glass ware, or the tatters of carpet, of oil-cloth, and the ruined remains of other things, would each buy a tract or print and distribute a leaf of the Bible, that might save a soul! Think not that it is niggardly and mean to care for these fragments and sell them. We would not have you limit your gifts to means derived from such sources; but we remind you that they may be worth as much as the fragments of the five loaves, and ought to be saved [illegible]

[illegible] cumbered with the wreck of farming utensils—things which is one form have served their day, but whose very fragments contain a value not contemptible. From long and extensive observation, I believe our farmers thus waste as much as they give to the spread of the Gospel. If the single article of old iron which is now lying out to be devoured by rust were, in any State which we are acquainted, gathered up and put into market, we believe it would bring more money than is paid by the Christians of that State for the Bible cause, the Tract cause, and Foreign Missions.

Then add to this the unfashionable furniture, the carriege that is out of style, the piano that lacks the modern improvements, the grain and grass, and timber that are allowed to go to waste, just because they are plentiful and we have a still more startling source of supply.

In her abundance, truly, the Church ought not to complain that she can do little for her Lord, and she ought not to complain of burdens until she has gathered up *all* the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. OXON.

Oxlasempa Dec. 26. 1864.

☞The *Methodist* contains a suggestive article on what it styles "The Two Forms of the Clerical Life, that of the Preacher and that of the Exhorter," which deserves a wider range, than by the readers of that paper. Want of space will only permit a reference to its closing words: But on the other hand the highest artistic form in preaching, the profoundest argument, the clearest logic, the most gorgeous illustrations have no pungency, they may exert no pressure on the conscience. They may carry the citadel of reason, or they may captivate the taste and the fancy; they may win applause, they may even attract crowds of hearers, but unless they inspire the preacher into an exhorter, unless the thinking process ses pass over into feeling, and the fires of the heart seize on the thinking, and transform it into exhortation, the finishing touch will still be wanting.—Just here lies a large part of the holy art of the preaching. To deliver the truth is preaching, but to deliver it coldly, must fall far short of the end of preaching. To reach the end and fire the heart of the hearers, the truth must grow hot in the handling; as it advances it must be rising in temperature; it must so carry with it the preacher's feelings that he will seem to be firing hot shot, or, to change the figure, the iron will heat in the process of hammering.

WORSHIP GOD.—Sometimes a mother makes her care and attention to a child a reason for neglecting the worship of God, or sets her heart upon it more than God. When she thinks not of it, God removes the child. It is dangerous to let anything stand between us and God.

Agricultural.

Good Tillage is Manure.

Farmers do not generally realize the fact, that good, clean tillage is about equal to an application of manure to lands cultivated slovenly. We all know how much larger crops we realize in the garden than upon the farm, just from the superior attention paid to it in cleansing the ground of all noxious vegetation and frequently hoeing and otherwise stirring the soil. The *Genesee Farmer* makes some useful remarks on the subject as follows:

"We must, more than ever before, realize the fact that *tillage is manure*—that the literal meaning of the word 'manure,' is *manus*, hand, *operor*, to work. To manure the land is to hoe, to dig, to stir the soil, to expose it to the atmosphere, to plow, to harrow, to cultivate. The ancient Romans made Stercutius a god because he discovered that the droppings of animals had the same effect in enriching the soil as to hoe it. We can leave the modern method of manuring land to our Western farmers, while we go back to the original method of stirring the soil. Mr. Lawes has raised a good crop of wheat every season for twenty years on the same land by simply keeping it thoroughly clean by two plowings in the fall and by hoeing the wheat in spring by hand. The Rev. S. Smith, of Lois-Weedon, has for years raised successive crops of wheat by a process of trenching the land with a fork and by hand-hoeing. We do not advocate this system, but the principle is applicable to our case. We can manure our land by better tillage."

The Apple Tree Borer.

Dr. Asa Fitch, the State entomologist of New York, has written the following article in the *Register of Rural Affairs*. In re-printing it, we may add that the Doctor is one of our first entomologists, as well as one of our most practical horticulturists.

"To repel this beetle from depositing its eggs upon the bark, the tree, the latter part of May should be rubbed with soft soap, or have some other alkaline substance applied to it. Five years ago I treated half my young trees in this manner, and the following spring not a borer could be found in any of them, while of those to which soap was not applied the major part had young borers a quarter of an inch long in them, fifteen of these worms being found in a single small tree. I now have continued to apply soap to the same trees each year since, but have occasionally found borers in some of them. I am inclined to think, if soap is applied the latter part of May, and repeated it copious rains occur to wash it off before the end of June, the trees will never be attacked by the insect. Dusting the butt of the trees thickly with air slacked lime bids fair from experiments which I have recently commenced, to be more efficacious than the soap. If, notwithstanding these precautions, any worms become established at the root of the tree, they should be immediately ferreted out and destroyed. This can be done much more easily when they are young and small, as they are lying in or directly under the bark."

Salting Hay.

In hurrying seasons, when there is much bad weather, it is sometimes necessary to get hay in when imperfectly cured, or not sufficiency made to prevent it becoming musty when moved. When this is the case, the use of salt is found to be highly beneficial; it prevents mus t, and give a fine flavor to hay that would otherwise be almost worthless for ordinary purposes. From one peck to one peck and a half to a ton will be found enough to prevent mould, unless the hay is very deep, when the application of half a bushel or even a large quantity, will be alowed. Meadow hay may be preserved by the use of salt, and its value greatly increased thereby for feeding purposes, especially when given to sheep. And here permit me to remark that the very best article of winter food that can be provided for sheep, if cut before it becomes over ripe, and properly made, is the coarse grass abounding in our natural meadows.

Renovating Flower-Beds.

If the exhausted beds have a good bottom, we advise removing the top spit, and replacing it with a mixture of virgin earth from an upland mixture, well chopped up with old chippy cow-dung, and a good proportion of loaf-mould—say, if you can obtain the quantities, equal parts of each of the three ingredients. Fill up the beds with the mixture early in March, and they will be in admirable condition for planting as soon as they have settled. Chippings off hedges, refuse wood, straw, &c., built up over a hole and packed round with flakes of old turf, and then burned, make a capital dressing to dig into the old soil, if you cannot well get new material to replace the worn-out stuff. If used chiefly for bedding plants, a compost of loaf-mould and sandy soil from a common, equal parts, and one-fifth the whole very old dung, would prove a good mixture.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

February 8th, 1865.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The passing of the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery, by the lower house of Congress, last week, was unexpected. It was believed the requisite two-thirds vote could not be obtained, and the Amendment would have to lie over until the next session of Congress. It's unlooked for passage by more than the required number of votes, sent a thrill of joy to every patriotic heart, and the North was swept as by a whirlwind of rejoicing. Fourteen Democrats, among whom were Coffroth and McCallister, of Pa., voted for it. They have carved for themselves a proud and noble place in the history of this country, that will reflect credit on them and their posterity forever; while those who voted against the amendment have placed their names on a roll of infamy, lasting as time. It requires two-thirds of the States to ratify the amendment before it is engrafted into and becomes a part of the Constitution of the country. It is thought a sufficient number of States will be obtained without difficulty. The time they are to ratify is not limited in the Constitution, and it may be in one, five or ten years. Congress has discharged its duty, it now remains for the States to complete the good work. A number of States have already responded. Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois, ratified by a party vote. "Maryland, my Maryland," was one of the first, if not the very first, to ratify by an overwhelming vote. In Massachusetts the vote in both houses was unanimous. Other States will follow daily, and we trust ere the fourth of March the required number will have been obtained. Then we shall have neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, throughout the length and breadth of the land. Then shall the President "proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." The blighting, cursing, destroying sin of slavery will be wiped away and the nation released from a burden that was dragging it to ruin, shall rise purified into newness of life, and attain unrivalled power and splendor. It is a time to rejoice, and we love to hear the roar of the cannon mingled with the shouts of the people over the land, proclaiming the glad tidings. Awakened by the visitations of the Almighty to a sense of the National wrongs, honest patriots sought and have effected the removal of this curse. We bless God in the fullness of our hearts that while he chastised he did not destroy, and that we may now expect national blessings and prosperity from his bountiful hand. Never, since the day the old State House bell rang out the glorious news of Liberty and Independence, has any event of equal importance happened to the country. The passing of this amendment by Congress was the greatest victory of the war, and will be followed by the grandest results.

Our nation is now disenthralled, and it will soon be redeemed and regenerated. Join in pæans of praise. Let loud anthems rise! Shout, for Slavery is dead—the day of Jubilee has come! America is free! Rejoice! for the stain is wiped from our escutcheon, and our nation stands forth the beacon light of liberty. The work our fathers began we have consummated; the truth they proclaimed we have enforced. We envy neither the head nor the heart of the man who sees in this no cause of congratulation. Millions of oppressed will be set at liberty; untold sufferings relieved; cruelty and misery alike be destroyed; weeping turned into laughing; mourning into joy. Those who have hearts to feel will weep tears of joy at the remembrance of the great deliverance. We are anti-slavery because God implanted within us a hatred of oppression, a love of justice, a heart that feels for those who suffer. Call us abolitionist if you will. Abolitionism, as it is now understood, embraces the true philanthropists of the world.

"Yet brighter days begin to dawn,
The weeds of prejudice and pride,
Though slowly yet are surely drawn
From bosom where they used to hide,
And thou poor scorned and withered flowers.
With wealth and beauty unallied,
Soon shall see the happy hour
When men from falsehood purified
Shall learn to estimate the worth
Of all the toiling sons of earth."

A Treasury Clerk Shot Dead by a Woman.—On Monday afternoon the 30th ult., Andrew J. Burroughs, a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, was shot by a young women named Mary Harris, from Chicago. She approached him in the Treasury building, and discharged a pistol inflicting an immediately mortal wound. She subsequently told stories conflicting as to the reasons for the commission of the deed.

Peace Rumors Again.

During the past week the whole country has been agitated by the peace rumors caused by the arrival at Fortress Monroe of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, R. M. T. Hunter, Senator from Virginia, and John A. Campbell, Commissioners, appointed by the rebel Government to negotiate for peace. They were met by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at the above place and had a protracted interview. Recent dispatches give the substance of the interview, and it appears no terms were proposed by the rebel commissioners that could even be entertained by our Government. They insisted upon recognition as the only basis of compromise, while President Lincoln insisted upon submission, and upon their doing that, promised liberal terms in settling and removing all difficulties. Thus the conference adjourned, and the war must go on. We expected no better results at present, yet we believe good will follow from the effort. The South will now know we are disposed to compromise, to yield something for the sake of peace; that we are not bent on subjugation and extermination, as they were taught to believe. The peace party of the South, already strong, will grow stronger, while our peace party must grow weaker. Fernando Wood, one of the apostles of the Northern peace party, has already announced himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. We now see what would have been the result had the peace party triumphed. In fulfillment of their pledges, an armistice would have been granted, and while lengthy negotiations were going on the South would have been preparing for war. They have asked for time and sought an armistice from President Lincoln in vain. Negotiations were pending but the war went on. Victories in the field paved the way to negotiation, and victories must and will insure submission. Davis and all the leading rebels know that failure to establish their independence is social and political death to them, and while there is a prospect of succeeding they never will submit. The war must go on until the masses of the South demand peace. The leaders have too much at stake now to submit. The negotiations have closed and we must have war until a peace is conquered. Both sides are preparing for renewed activity. Both will exert themselves with more vigor than ever to succeed. The contest cannot last long. The South has lost too much and is too much reduced to prolong unaided the deadly strife. If our Government commits no blunders, ere this year closes we will have peace upon our own terms. We believe, all things considered, it is better no compromise was effected. When they are compelled to sue for peace they will be more likely to behave well hereafter.

Movements of Troops.

We believe, says the Chambersburg *Repository*, that there is no longer any necessity to withhold from the public the information that a large portion of Gen. Thomas' army has joined Gen. Grant, and that offensive operations against Richmond will be renewed in a very short time on a scale hitherto unapproached in point of magnitude. Not less than 200,000 effective men in the armies of Meade, Sheridan and Sherman will encircle the rebel capital, and we hazard little in predicting that Richmond will be occupied by our troops before the 1st of May, and most likely at a much earlier period. Gen. Couch's command is among the reinforcements sent to Grant by Gen. Thomas. It is understood that Gen. Lee is pursuing the same policy, and the rebellion is now represented in but a single army. He is rapidly concentrating his forces, and will probably hazard the fate of treason on a grand battle. He must either do that or allow himself to be driven out of Richmond by the severance of his lines, and we presume he will not surrender the capital without a struggle. If unsuccessful in that engagement, then must the war be practically ended. There is everything to encourage loyal men. The cause of Right seems to be on the threshhold of its crowning victory.

It Will Live Forever.—The following is the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1865. It will live as long as history lasts:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislature of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution namely:

"*Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.*"

Principal of Beaver Academy.

Prof. Frank Agnew, of Beaver, son of Hon. Daniel Agnew, was last week elected Principal of the Beaver Academy, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. The Academy has, for some time, been under the Superintendence of Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., and Rev. David Lowry of this place. They assumed the position of Associate Principals at the urgent solicitation of the Trustees, and continued to discharge the duties so long as their pastoral labors would allow, both being in charge of congregations. We regret the necessary retirement from the institution of these able and efficient Principals. Years of experience has fitted them for the position, and no institution in the land could boast of the superiority of its Principals. The Academy, under their charge, was rapidly regaining its popularity, and they leave it in a flourishing condition. We could neither expect no ask them to continue as the labor in connection with other duties was too onerous; and while we regret their voluntary retirement, we appreciate the motives that prompted them to do so. Their successor is a young man, possessing every requisite qualification for the position. We know of no man, either old or young, so well adapted to fill the place of the retiring Principals. Possessing a fine education, ability of a high order, and unbounded energy, together with an experience as a teacher marked already by success, a manner alike attractive and winning, yet modest and unassuming, he will not fail to meet with unbounded success. We have known Mr. Agnew for years, as a classmate, student, teacher and friend, and in every relation we found him a model young man. The Students of the Academy will have before them in their teacher a young man whose example will be worthy of their highest emulation. It may be thought by some that we speak in strong terms, and yet we are only doing simple justice. We have no temptation in this instance to color or magnify, and we have not. There are very few such young men as Prof. Agnew, and we desire to call attention to his worth, that others may be encouraged to imitate. Under his charge we believe the Academy will achieve unprecedented success. A good location, good building, and good teachers, are all that is required, and all these Beaver Academy has. Young men seeking education could find no better institution in the land, and they will have not only a competent instructor but also one whose kindness and virtues will soon win their love.

—Since writing the above we learn that Prof. M. Gantz, for fourteen years Principal of the Union Schools of New Castle, Lawrence county, has been elected Associate Principal of Beaver Academy. Prof. Gantz is a graduate of Washington College and has a high reputation as teacher. His election gives great pleasure to the friends of the Academy, and with Profs. Agnew and Gantz as Principals, Beaver Academy will soon surpass its former popularity and success.

A Thrilling Scene.

Upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendment the following animated and thrilling scene ensued:—There was a momentary lull, when, as by an electric shock, the exultant shouts of the friends of freedom rung through the Hall. It was the sublimest outbreak of popular enthusiasm we ever witnessed. Men sprang to their feet, throwing up their arms exultantly, and crying out at the top of their voices. Fair women waved their handkerchiefs and joined in the loud huzzas. The floor of the House resounded with the clapping of hands, the stamping of feet, and the incessant shouting of voices. The galleries echoed back with tenfold enthusiasm the overwhelming demonstrations on the floor of the House. Men hugged one another in an ecstacy of delight. They grappled hands and shouted over this triumph of freedom. Many a bright eye glistened, and many a heart was too full for utterance, over this memorable hour of our national regeneration. When the tempest of excitement, which lasted for several minutes, and seemed to find no adequate outlet, had partially subsided, a motion was made to adjourn, and the Opposition insisted on the ayes and noes. The mechanical roll-call acted as a brake, and slowly toned the House down to something of its ordinary decorum, while the assembled crowd surged out in the midst of a patriotic enthusiasm that will never be forgotten.

A Useful Sack.—Last fall some patriotic wags in California started bids on a sack of floor for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and the humor of the war proved so popular that the sack was handed about, from Sacramento to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Oregon, and back again, and sold and resold, until the sum of fifty thousand dollars had been paid, and nobody owned the flour. This sack is now on its way East, where a similar process will take place. It will be put up at auction, and it is expected that while unlimited bids will be offered the purchaser will immediately put it up again, to be knocked down by another bidder.

[For the Argus.]

David Fisher, Company H, 101st Regt. P. V., who was killed during the siege of Plymouth, N. C., April 19th, 1864, was son of Charles and Margaret Fisher of North Sewickly Tp, Beaver County, Pa. He entered the service in October, 1861, and remained constantly with his regiment until he fell at his post while engaged in a skirmish with the enemy in front of the defences of Plymouth. He died as the true soldier dies—died nobly discharging his duty, being instantly killed by a grape shot while in the act of loading his rifle.

David was a kind and generous friend as well as a faithful soldier, and his death was deeply mourned by his captive comrades. He was 24 years of age. His brother, Byron M. Fisher, who entered the service at the same time, and was a member of the same company, was wounded the next morning and captured by the enemy. He was subsequently imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga., where he died July 13th, 1864, in the 26th year of his age. He fell a victim to the horrible spirit of barbarism which controlled the military slaughter-pens of the South. The only surviving brother of these brave and patriotic boys was wounded about the same time, but has recovered and is still in the service. Surely their parents and friends have the sympathy of every christian heart. These fallen heroes were both members of the M. E. Church, and as they were consistent in their lives we have reason to believe they have found a resting place beyond the storms and strife of earth. Our loss, we trust, "is their eternal gain." A. W. T.

Beaver, Jan. 20th, 1865.

The Recent Peace Conference.

Washington, Feb. 5.

It is difficult to procure details concerning the recent conference between the President and Secretary of State, and the rebel commissioners, but it is reported that the President, throughout the conversation, insisted that he should continue the prosecution of the war on the principle heretofore declared, namely: Of compelling obedience to the constitution, and on the basis of the Union, and admitting peace only on these terms. With him there was to be no deviation from this course, so the Commissioners were left in no doubt whatever on this material point.

The convention was conducted in the most courteous and respectful manner, and the commissioners returned to Richmond thoroughly understanding the views of the President. Therefore if anything further is to be said on this subject it must come from the Confederates themselves.

As heretofore stated, there was no agreement upon any point at issue. It is confidently asserted by intimate friends of the President that no concession or promise was made by him in the least degree yielding the position above stated, and which he has in public and private communications maintained. Whatever may be the speculations as to peace movements in the future, it is certain that there will be no abatement meanwhile in our military operations, but that the effort will be to prosecute the war with additional vigor, so that our success may produce an early peace.

New York, February 5.—The morning papers throw no light upon the negotiations between Lincoln and Seward and the rebel commissioners—The interview lasted sixteen hours.—According to the *Herald's* correspondent the President is reported to have proposed to Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, that if they were prepared to promise a return of their States to the Union, he was ready to waive all minor questions, but that, as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, sworn to maintain the Union, he could consider no terms which involved its division. This grand point the rebels confessed they did not feel authorized to decide, and the negotiation ended.—The conference took place on board one of the steamers anchored in Hampton Roads, where the negotiations could not be interrupted. The proceedings were conducted in a most social and frank manner on both sides, but on the part of Mr. Lincoln at least with equal firmness. Great anxiety is felt to hear from Richmond.

Retaliation.

The retaliatory resolution passed by the Senate, after seven days of warm and animated discussion, is, except a long preamble, as follows: "That in the judgment of Congress it has become justifiable and necessary that the President should, in order to prevent the continuance and recurrence of such barbarities, and to insure the observance by the insurgents of the laws of civilized war, resort at once to measures of retaliation, and he is hereby directed to retaliate upon the prisoners of the enemy in such a manner, in conformity with the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, as will deter him from the perpetration in future of cruel and barbarous treatment of our soldiers. Congress does not, however, intend by this resolution to limit or restrict the power of the President, but only to advise and require a resort to retaliation as demanded by the occasion."

Gratuitous Advertising.—The following resolution was adopted by the Printer's Convention at Columbus: *Resolved*, That any description of advertising that is not of sufficient importance to justify the payment of a fair price, is not worthy the space it would occupy in a newspaper; and that we place the stamp of disapprobation on the custom, already too common, of admitting into the columns of newspapers advertisements of whatever kind, without the stipulation and payment of a just and reasonable price therefor.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1865.

House.—Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth that as an informal negotiation is now pending between the United States and the so called Confederate States, therefore

Resolved, That is the deliberate and emphatic opinion of this House, that no peace can or should be made to recognize the traitorous leaders of the rebellion, as they are not entitled to equal rights and immunities of loyal citizens.

Mr. Stephens said he was informed that no negotiatios are pending, as the contracting parties have separated nothing admissable having been presented.

Mr. LeBlonde offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the alleged facts as to soldiers recently landed at Fort Schuyler having died of open exposure to severe weather. The resolution was adopted.

The House passed the joint resolution to terminate the treaty with Great Britian for the regulation of the naval force on the lakes.

The House resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Fernando Wood opposed the pending amendment for a Board of Admiralty. In the course of his remarks he said that it, as was reported, the peace negotiations had failed in consequence of the indisposition of the rebel authorities to return to their allegiance and duty, and because they refused to reunite on the basis of the Constitution, so far as he represented the peace sentiment he would not sustain them in their position, if the door was thrown open by the President and if the answer thereto was separation and recognition and nothing else. So far as his humble efforts are concerned he would aid the conquering armies of his country to obtain by force what they had been unable to obtain by peace.

Messrs. Pike and Griswold opposed and Mr Blaine advocated, the Admiralty Board amendment, which was rejected by 43 against 55.

Washington, Feb. 5.

Representative Wilson of Iowa, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill to establish the Supremacy of the Constitution in insurrectionary States, declaring that hereafter no Representatives or Senators shall be elected to Congress in any States which have been in insurrection, until it has been announced by Presidential Proclamation that armed hostilities have ceased and a republican constitution has been adopted and approved by Congress.

Hon. Joseph Segar will, it is understood, present his credentials to-morrow or next day as Senator from the State of Virginia. This will lead to a decision of the question by that body whether the State is entitled to recognition. She has no representatives in the House, those who presented themselves having been ruled out. It is known that there are three States in what has been called the Old Dominion, viz.: Governments at Wheeling, Richmond and Alexandria, and it is the case of the last named now in controversy.

Washington, Feb 6.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to a joint resolution that electoral votes of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, shall not be counted next Wednesday for President and Vice President of the United States. This is placed on the ground that none of them were in condition to vote on the 8th of November last.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—A letter from George Saward, Esq., Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, after alluding to the absolute electrical perfection of the cable now being manufactured, states the amount completed up to the 30th of December at 750 miles. The cable is being manufactured at the rate of eighty miles per week without hurry and without night-work. It will be finished by the end of the first week in June.—Two tanks on board the *Great Eastern* for the storage of the cable are constructed, and the third is rapidly progressing. There is no reason to doubt that the cable will all be on board, and the great ship ready for sea with every appliance of the best kind and the best order, during the month of June. Mr. Saward has no doubt that the cable will be successfully laid and worked.

The Amenities of the Picket Line.

The following is a copy of a letter thrown over to our men on picket at the front: Gentlemen: There is one thing you have got and I want, that is, a Masonic breastpin. You will know me by having a red ribbon tied to my gun. I have not got any tobacco with me, but I will be on picket to-morrow night, and will have some. You must think hard of us not answering when you speak. Our officers are very strict on us. I wish the privates on both sides would come to some conclusion and stop this war. I think we could make peace right off. Don't gather around those front holes in squads. The officers order us to fire, but we won't. All the shooting done in the daytime is done by them. If you throw anything over, be sure and throw it as far as you can.

☞ Maj. Gen. Ord, who succeeds Gen. Butler in the Army of the James, is a native of Maryland, a Catholic, and a graduate of West Point, where he was a class-mate of Gen. Halleck. His residence is Carlisle, Pa. Previous to the war he served in California, and is said to have been ultra pro-slavery in his views.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Feb 1st, 1865:

Anderson Clarissa, Beard Richard, Barrington Mathias, Crozier Mrs E, Cary Miss Biddy, Daffold Mr T, Ellis G H, Evans Even, Eberhart G L, French L S, Fosnacht B G, Gay Henry, Gilchrist Thomas, Henry Charles, Jordan Miss Sarah, Lacher Lewis, McMillen Mrs Millie, McSweeney James, Mullin Robert Matthews Miss Mollie, Reems George, Simpson Miss Mary, Twiford Miss Mary, Vance John, White Miss Emma, Wetzel Martin.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

☞ Office hours, during the winter, from 7a. m. to 6 p. m.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the Account of S. H. Piersol, Committee of Jeremiah Piersol. Notice is hereby given, that the above-named Account has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be confirmed on the first day of next term, unless cause be then shown to the contrary. M. WEYAND,
feb8'65 Prothy.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the application of the "North Branch Old School Presbyterian Church for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15th, 1864, Application presented, whereupon the Court having perused accompanying instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at the next Term.
feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the application of the Mt. Pleasant, (Old School Presbyterian) Congregation at Darlington, for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15, 1864, Application presented, whereupon the Court having perused said instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at next Term. Attest:
feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

TRIAL LIST

FOR MARCH TERM, 1865.

FIRST WEEK.

John Stewart	vs	Jas Little, et al.
J. W. Decker's Ex'rs	"	John Mellon, et al.
James Duncan	"	John M. Ewing, et al.
Lukens & Beeson	"	Darlington M.E.Ch'ch
Patterson & Davidson	"	Martha Sanders.
James Collins & co	"	Wm. M. Shirts, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Eakin's Ex'r.	vs	Henry Jordon & wife.
Alfred Campbell	"	Rebecca Campbell's Ad
Commonwealth, use,	"	John Duff's Ex'r.
Wash'n Build. Ass'n	"	Ivory Cole.
John Mullen	"	Joseph. Ammon, et al.
Charles Thorn	"	Margaret Higby
Thomas M'Laughlin	"	Robert Adams.
Richard D. Hudson	"	Thomas Jenkins.
David Scott's heirs	"	Arch'd Robertson
same	"	same, et al.
Lath'p Rawden's h'rs	"	John T. Holmes.
Benj. R. Bradford	"	George S. Porter.
John Swick	"	Richard S. Barton.
Hugh Wright, et al	"	David Gibb, et al.
Mary Brown	"	Joseph Ray.

M. WEYAND, Pro.
feb8'65

[Star please copy.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the house or old tavern-stand on the premises first hereinafter mentioned (lots 79 and 80) in the borough of Darlington, in the county aforesaid, on

Monday, February 27th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendent of in and to all those two certain lots or parcels of ground, numbered 79 and 80, in the borough of Darlington, in the county of Beaver, said lots bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by Sproat's alley, west by Plum street, and south by Imbrie's alley, on which are erected one large two story frame house (formerly used as a hotel), with cellar underneath, &c., a large frame barn and other out-buildings; the lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Also, lots Nos. 77 and 78, in the borough aforesaid, bounded on the north by Fourth st, east by land of Eliza J. Patterson, south by Imbrie's alley, and west by Sproat's alley; lots enclosed.

Also, lots Nos. 19 and 20, in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by Second st, east by Sproat's alley, south by Rite alley, and west by Plum street or alley.

Also, a piece or parcel of land situate in Darlington township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining the borough of Darlington, bounded north by First st, east by land of I. A. W. Edgar, south by land of I. A. W. Edgar, and west by land of J. W. Pierce, containing about two acres, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. T. Boyd, jr., at the suit of Nathan Eakin, executor of the last will, &c., of William Eakin, dec'd.

☞ Bids under $50 required in cash at the time of sale. Ten per cent of the amount of all other bids required in hand at time of sale; balance on or before first Monday of March next. JOSEPH LEDLIE,
Beaver, feb8,'65 Sheriff.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of John Moody, dec'd. Jas. Moody and Samuel Moody Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Lorenzo Childs, dec'd. Deborah E. Childs and John Childs Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $57.65, by widow of Jacob Young, dec'd. James W. Pander Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $171.66, by widow of M. C. Dobbs, dec'd. Samuel Gormley Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300.40 by widow of William Wilde dec'd. Cynthia Wilde Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $268.47, by widow of John Seawright, dec'd. James Smith Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Andrew Caler, dec'd. Jacob Caler Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300 by widow of John Godleib Bock, dec'd. Anna Bock Adm'x.

Real estate to amount of $140, by widow of Thomas Horne, dec'd. John Reeves Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $800, by widow of Eugene Fleeson dec'd. David Kennedy Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $299.34, by widow of George W. Fulton, dec'd. Agnew Duff Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $154.30, by widow of James Shillito, dec'd. W. W. Shillito adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 8th of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.
feb8 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1865, for confirmation and allowance.

The final real estate account of John Allison and George W. Hamilton, administrators of the estate of John R. Shannon, dec'd.

The final account of Samuel Harnit, executor of the last will and testament of Mary M'Minn, dec'd.

The final account of Daniel Figley, executor of the last will and testament of William Figley, dec'd.

The account of D. L. Imbrie, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jno Main, dec'd.

The final account of James Sterling, administrator of the estate of Thomas N. Thornburg, dec'd.

The final account of James W. Pander, administrator of the estate of Jacob Young, dec'd.

The final account of Wm. Lent, administrator of the estate of Saml Stiles, dec'd.

The final account of Hugh Martin, executor of the last will and testament of Maria A. W. Eakin, dec'd.

The final account of James P. Martin, administrator of the estate of Rebecca McKnight, dec'd.

The final account of David Leonard, administrator of the estate of Edward Leonard, decd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of James Burneson and Thomas Reed, executors of the last will of Samuel Burneson, dec'd.

The final account of John and Cornelius Shane, administrators of the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of John Whisler, adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Jackson Whisler, dec'd.

The final account of Joseph C. Wilson, executor of the last will and testament of Matilda Cunningham, dec'd.

The final account of Detmer Shaner, executor and trustee to sell certain real estate (to wit, 300 acres) of David Shaner, dec'd.

The final account of John Peirsol, trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jacob Peirsol, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew D. Gilliland, administrator of the estate of Matthew Gilliland, late, who was administrator *de bonus non, cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Samuel Caughey, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, executor of the last will and testament of John Hunter, dec'd.

The final accounts of David Ferguson, guardian of Margaret J. and Robert Ferguson, minor children of Sarah Ferguson.

The final account of Joseph Duncan, guardian of Mary Ann Coulson, minor child of Elwood Coulson, dec'd.

The final account of James Jackson, guardian of Clarinda J. Jackson, minor heir of Samuel Jackson, dec'd.

The final account of D. A. Cunningham, guardian of Wm. J. McFadden, minor son of James M'Fadden, dec'd.

The account of Rev. R. S. Morton, guardian of Isabella Calhoun, minor daughter of Thos. Calhoun, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, Feb. 8th, 65. Register.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conserv.)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give for half price of *all* the matters contained in the ancient editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices still are *exceedingly low*. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in *Gold*—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and it is hoped that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-point from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOLT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

License Notice.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county, for License at March Sessions, 1865:

Hotels, &c.	
Charles F Kearchner	Phillipsburg.
Daniel Barnard	New Brighton.
John Graebing	New Galilee.
Francis Blount	New Brighton.

To sell liquor in quantities not less than one quart, with goods, wares and merchandize:

Mary Alexander.....Rochester.
feb9 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

NOTICE.

Isaac Winans vs. Chas. E. Cook. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver co.. Venl. Exp. No. 5. of November T., 1864.

Jan. 5, 1865, on petition of Sheriff Leslie, the Court appoint J. H. Cunningham, Esq., Auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale in his hands, among Judgment creditors, &c., part'es interested.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
A true Extract from the Record,
Attest: M. WEYAND, Prothy.

The Auditor above-named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Beaver, on Tuesday, Feb. 28th, 1865, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend.
feb8'65 J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Auditor.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

9:55 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.	
2:55 P. M.	" "	3:45 P. M.	
	Going West—		
Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:			
6:30 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45 A. M.	
1:50 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.	
7:45 P. M.	Rochester,	8:55 P. M.	
4:10 A. M.	" "	3:20 A. M.	

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester		Arr. at Pitts.	
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:52	A. M.	7:30	A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52	A. M.	8:30	A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15	P. M.	2:40	P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05	P. M.	4:45	P. M.
Mail,	4:20	P. M.	5:45	P. M.
1st Express,	1:00	A. M.	2:20	A. M.
2d Express,	2:10	P. M.	3:20	P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25	P. M.	8:30	P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.		Arr. at Rochester.	
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00	A. M.	10:45	A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00	M.	1:32	P. M.
3d " "	4:30	P. M.	6:02	P. M.
4th " "	5:30	P. M.	6:55	P. M.
Mail,	6:40	A. M.	8:05	A. M.
1st Express,	2:10	A. M.	3:20	A. M.
2d Express,	2:00	P. M.	3:15	P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:55 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:00 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the Beaver News, prior to Jan. 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. D. L. IMBRIE.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

FEBRUARY 8th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ By an oversight the poem on our first page was credited to John G. Saxe, when it should be John G. Whittier.

☞ We have received the report of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the miseries of Public Prisons, together with the letter to Gov. Curtin. This society was organized in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and has accomplished wonders in the way of reform. Their agents visited every county in the State last summer and made a close inspection of Jails and Poor Houses. The letter to Gov. Curtin embraces the results of this visitation and the conclusion drawn therefrom. It is mainly owing to the labors of this society that separate confinement has been adopted in the penitentiaries and county jails, a system already found productive of great good. They have made every effort to alleviate the condition and better the morals of prisoners, and their efforts are being crowned with success. Good buildings have been erected in most of the counties of the State, and much attention paid to the wants of prisoners. There is yet much room for improvement, however, and we are glad the society still continues its labors. James J. Barclay, the well known philanthropist, is President, and John J. Lyttle and Edward Townsend Secretaries.

Rural Seminary, Harlem Springs, Carroll County, Ohio.

We spent a few hours at this flourishing Seminary one day last week, and were delighted with what we saw and heard of its doings and prospects. The Principal, Prof. A. D. Lee, a graduate of Allegheny College, opened a School at Harlem Springs about five years since, and the result of his labors has exceeded in success anything within our knowledge. He has now a flourishing school, with an attendance of one hundred pupils, more than half of whom are boarders, a large, commodious building, with tastefully decorated surroundings, everything indicating success, neatness and taste. The location of the Seminary is pleasant and healthy. Boarding only costs three dollars a week, and coal nine cents a bushel. No institution in the country can compete with it in cheapness of boarding and other necessary expenses of boarding schools. Prof. Lee is a scholar, a gentleman, and christian, possessing energy and peculiar adaptation for the position. While we believe our Seminaries in Beaver can not be excelled by any, and would recommend all to come here, yet we would say to those who desire to send elsewhere, that they can find no better school or a place to send their children, possessing greater attractions than the Rural Seminary at Harlem Springs, Ohio.

☞ From the report of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, we gather the following items of general interest. The total amount of revenue received from all sources, was $116,850,672, of which Pennsylvania paid 13,901,845. Six millions was received from the sale of stamps, banks and railroads, seven millions, and the balance mostly made up of collections provided by the Excise law. It is thought next year will produce three hundred millions, as designed by the framers of the law. Pennsylvania pays the largest tax on iron (near one million, while New York is about half that amount,) and more than all the other States on rock oil. The tax on liquors amounts to near twenty-nine millions; leather, three millions; tobacco, seven millions; wool, three millions; cotton, one million; sugar, one and a half million; and licenses, seven millions. At the present rate of taxation, whisky alone will pay almost as much as was raised from all sources last year. After paying this enormous tax without oppressing any one, who doubts the ability of the Government to pay our debt without oppressing any class of citizens.

☞ We publish in another column the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co., American publishers of the British Periodicals. Owing to the advanced price of labor, paper and printing material, together with the fact that the publishers have to pay the British publishers in gold for advance copies, they have been compelled to advance the terms for the present year. We wonder they can afford to publish at their present terms, as their advance is not in proportion to the advance of American periodicals. Leonard Scott & Co. are the most earnest and enterprising publishers of foreign periodicals in the country. It is unnecessary to speak of their publications. No man of literary taste or attainments can do without them.

Distressing Accident.

A young man by the name of Ferguson was accidently shot near Enon Valley, on Wednesday last, and died shortly afterwards. It appears he had gone out with a brother of Capt. Cuthbertson to assist in capturing a deserter, and while stopping they engaged in practising bayonet exercise. Cuthbertson's gun accidently went off and the charge entering the breast of Ferguson near the heart. The two young men were cousins, and the occurrence was a sad one indeed. No blame is attached to Cuthbertson, as it was one of those unforeseen accidents occurring every day.

The Late Fire at Savannah.

At the late fire at Savannah, one hundred buildings were destroyed, about twenty persons killed, and a number wounded. Among the houses consumed, was one in which a number of shells were stored, the explosion of which kept up a bombardment for about two hours, causing the wildest alarm. It is not yet fully ascertained whether the fires were the result of accident or rebel design, though the general belief was that they were caused by the latter.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature passed a bill requiring school directors to organize on the first Monday of January, and giving a majority of directors the power to expel any member who refuses to attend three regular meetings.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, February 27th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, being the estate of Henrietta Murrels and Louisa Murrels, minor children of Frank Murrels, dec'd., situate in the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county:

1st. The undivided one-fifth of all that certain lot of ground, bounded north by lot of Henry Ankeny, east by an alley, south by public street, and west by lot of Mrs. Boies; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, 35 by 16 feet, a stable and other out-buildings.

2d. Also, the undivided one-fifth of a certain other lot in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by an alley, east by Mulberry st, south by lot of John Miller's heirs, and west by street or alley.

3d. Also, the undivided one-tenth of all that certain other lot in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by Locust street, east by lot of Mrs. Rowan, south by lot of —— Stewart, and west by Market street, on which is erected a frame stable.

The above described lots being of the usual size of lots in said borough, and the above-mentioned undivided interests therein being also subject to the dower of Elizabeth Murrels, widow of Frank Murrels, sr., dec'd.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time. JOHN MURRELS,

feb1'65 Guardian of said minors.

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan, st.

jan25'65 JOHN MITCHELL.

MARRIED:

On the 2nd inst, at the residence of Mrs. Childs, Bridgewater, by Rev. J. M. Shields, Mr. JAMES GREEN, of Edenburg, Lawrence co., to Miss ELIZA ANN GOULD, of New Brighton.

DIED:

On the 1st day of February, 1865, HARRIET M. L., daughter of Samuel B. and Julia A. Wilson, of Beaver, aged 15 years.

Viewing her death from a worldly stand point, it is said: She lived long enough to see and feel the charms of life. Dearly loved by family and friends; fondly devoted to those pursuits and accomplishments which fit for usefulness and happiness in life; yet so young that she had never really felt the disappointments and afflictions to which all are subject; she had neither seen nor felt that "all is vanity." Death came when the love of life is strongest and when death appears most stern and forbidding. But thank God we have not to think thus sadly of dear "Hallie's" death. Her naturally sweet disposition and temper were purified by our Holy religion. The teachings of parents and of the Sabbath School matured one year ago in a public confession of faith and solemn consecration to God. Since that time she has been a devoted christian—constant in her Sabbath School, and all the means of grace. Often has she said, "I love Jesus," and with gladness sung our hymns of praise. The last place she went was to her prayer meeting, which she dearly loved. During her five weeks sickness she prayed often for patience and resignation, and beautifully exemplified them both. Often did she want her friends to sing for her; and calmly, confidingly, did she speak of Heaven as her home. She is gone. She will be missed—sadly missed. But while sad hearts do mourn, she, I doubt not, is

"On that Elysian shore, where
They weep, they sigh no more,
Forever blest;
Their warfare all is done,
Their latest foe o'erthrown,
Eternal honors won
And heavenly rest.

S. BURT.

Beaver, Feb. 1865.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS,
feb. 8 '65, Cashier

Choice Property for Sale in Bridgewater, Pa.

A LARGE two-story Frame Dwelling House, nearly new, with six rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar, &c.—well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery; well situated for schools, churches, &c. The sight is elevated, and view unsurpassed. For further particulars enquire at the BRIDGEWATER DRUG STORE. [nov9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of SILAS POWELL, late of Rochester borough, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH POWELL, Adm'x.,
S. J. CROSS, Adm'r.
jan18'65 Rochester.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9. '63. I. N. ATKINS.

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

MARKET St., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner. D. IRONS.

Market st., 1 door north T. Allison's store.

june15'64

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. [aug31'64:1y.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN

The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

dec16]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify the public that my wife, Mary James, has left my bed and board, without any just provocation; I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any of her contracts.

JOSEPH JAMES.

South Beaver tp, Jan. 19, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of MARGARET ELLIOTT, late of Ohio township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Ex'r,
dec21'64 Ohio tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE MEIS, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'rs
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan11'65 New Sewickly tp.

HENRY HICE. JAS. C. RUTAN.

Hice & Rutan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the Diamond,
(immediately in the rear of Court House,)
BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

Farm for Sale.

A GOOD FARM is offered at private sale, situated in Big Beaver township Beaver county, on the road leading from Darlington to Homewood station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R.R., about 2½ miles from Darlington, 2 miles from New Galilee, on said R.R., and 2 miles from Homewood; containing about 185 acres, more or less, on which is a good dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A never failing spring of water convenient to the dwelling house. Farm well watered and in good state or cultivation. For terms apply to D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver, or

Oct. 12, '64. R. S. IMBRIE, on premises.

Pension, Bounty & Back Pay Agency.

ARTHURS & RIDDEL.

No. 135 FOURTH ST.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL attention given to the collection of the BOUNTY OF $100, due to WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have served LESS THAN TWO YEARS, which is now being paid.

☞ All communications adressed as above aptly answered by return of Post. jc8, '64

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,

BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect.—They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interes than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *can not* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interested, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, a the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

aug.17'64—inside 3 m.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! OUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nerveous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and setail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot, and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system, or burst out on any part of it.

We regret the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers everywhere. nov9'64

PETER ANGEL'S,

IN BRIDGEWATER,

IS the place to buy your PAINTS, LIQUORS, CONFECTIONARIES, and to get good ALE, CIGARS, CAKES, &c. Having added a new building to his old stand, he is now prepared to accommodate his customers and the citizens generally with anything in his line, having the best assortment this side of Pittsburg, and sells cheaper. He will warrant his liquors, of all kinds, to be the purest and best, and those wishing the best quality for medicinal purposes, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention. [jan25

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of ANDREW CALER, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CALER, Ex'r.
dec21'64 Middleton tp., Co'n. co, O.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Monday, the 12th of December.

Among its advantages are—

1. An efficient and accomplished Faculty.
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3. Superior advantages for Vocal and Instrumental Music.
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5. Daily lessons in German and French.

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nov30'64 REV. B. T. TAYLOR.

A. L. S. MORAND M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army,)

FREEDOM,

BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation. But Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward,* with *immediate and persistent success.*—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world,* which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly,* by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally,*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov2-1y

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

Published Daily by

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

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from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

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RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department, the *Commercial* has no rivals. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,

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While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

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Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

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forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial.* By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

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Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.,
feb1'65 New Brighton.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1864.

STATEMENT.

Dr. Receipts.

To cash received during the year, as per Treasurer's account exclusive of balance of last year,	$69,608 26

Cr. Expenditures.

By warrants issued during the year on the following acc'ts, viz:		
Agricultural Society, per Act of Assembly,		$100 00
Assessments—Assessor's and assistants' pay,	$468 05	
do Military rolls,	60 39	—528 44
Auditors' pay—John Stewart,	40 00	
do Wm Chaney,	40 00	
do Joseph M'Clure,	44 00	
do M. B. Welsh, (State Auditor) 1863-'64,	95 00	—219 00
Borrowed money—interest paid,	6698 61	
do do principal paid,	674 01	—7372 62
Bridges—building,	3718 19	
do repairing,	1460 00	
do expenses attending viewing, &c;	81 25	
do damages from insufficiency of,	100 00	—5354 44
Commissioners' pay—Dan'l B. Short, in full,	482 00	
do Wm. Barnes,	584 00	
do John H. Beighley,	570 00	
do Joseph Irons,	66 00	—1702 00
Clerks to Commissioners—Rich'd. H. Agnew, bal.	393 75	
do do M. B. Welsh,	13 14	
do do Enos Hill.	8 70	
do do Wm. S. Barclay, 1 mo.,	37 50	—453 09
Counsel to do Henry Hice, Esq.,		50 00
Commonwealth cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions fees,	121 44	
Constables' fees,	56 91	
District Attorney's fees, 1864, and prior,	300 00	
Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners,	370 58	
Handcuffs for prisoners,	7 00	
Jailor's fees,	5 25	
Physicians at Jail	27 17	
Witnesses' fees, (Com. cases)	317 78	
Justices' fees, do	31 16	
Sheriff's fees,	32 43	—1269 72
Coroner's inquests, viz—Coroner's fees,	67 69	
do do Jurors and witnesses,	50 99	
do do expenses of,	33 56	—152 24
Court expenses, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, general fees,	93 47	
Constables' attending,	159 39	
Constables' returns and mileage	98 57	
Crier of Court—John M. Elliott,	96 00	
Grand Jurors, $396,28; Petit Jurors, $1337,79—	1734 07	
Janitor of Court House—George Hinds,	207 00	
Prothonotary's fees,	175 19	
Sheriff, summoning Jurors,	81 00	— 2644 69
Amount forwarded,		$19846 24

By amount brought forward,		$19846 24
Court House, offices and jail, expenses of, viz:		
Dockets, duplicates, stationery, &c,	592 78	
Firing furnace, etc., at jail,	300 00	
Fuel—Court House, $34,81; Jail, $285,99,	320 80	
Printing,	596 25	
Postage, Revenue stamps, etc,	59 77	
Recorder's fees,	153 00	
Repairs—Court House, $2320,34; Jail, $186,42,—	2506 76	
Incidental expenses—C. H., $128,49; Jail, $34,78—	163 27	—4692 63
Elections—General, township and special, viz:		
Assessors attending, lists, etc.,	223 56	
Constables do notices, etc,	213 01	
Election officers' pay,	1503 74	
Use of houses, light, fuel, etc,	98 58	
Sheriff's advertising fees,	1 50	—2040 39
Hospital, West. Pa., support of inmates,	296 02	
House of Refuge, do do	916 35	
do do conveying inmates to,	11 40	—1223 77
Justices' fees, swearing county and township officers, and issuing certificates for Fox scalps,		114 70
Poor House—support of paupers,	6600 00	
do Directors' pay—Henry Goehring,	25 00	
do do do Samuel Wilson,	25 00	
do do do John K. Potter,	25 00	—6675 00
Railroad bonds and coupons,		60 00
Reward for apprehension of Eli F. Sheets,		90 00
Safe bought for Treasurer's office,		407 35
Taxes—abatements and exonerations,	25 86	
Errors in assessment,	52 38	
And costs refunded on land improperly sold,	23 52	
Overpaid and refunded,	62 36	
Lost tax; collectors' returns of,	833 62	
do military fines, uncollected	8 50	—1006 24
Volunteers—relief to families of,	5760 97	
do Secretaries of Relief Board pay of	50 00	—5810 97
Amount of warrants issued to Jan. 1, 1865,		$41867 29
By State tax paid, per State Treasurer's receipts,		12883 08
		54750 37
Excess nett receipts,		14857 89
		$69608 26

Dr. JOHN CAUGHEY, Esq., TREASURER OF BEAVER CO. IN ACC'T WITH COUNTY FOR 1864. Cr

To am't rec'd from former Treasurer,		$2590 84	By cash paid on general warrants, 52,976 50
" " " unseated lands, prior to 1864,	247 68		" " " certificates to road viewers, 68 00
" " " collectors, prior to '64,	4,388 00		" " " for fox scalps, 30 25
" " " tax-payers before August 1st, '64,	46,218 37		" " for redemption of unseated lands, 89 23
" " " tax-payers before Sept. 1st, 64,	1,519 50		" abatement allowed tax-payers, 2,310 91
" " " collectors for 1864,	7,386 59		" exonerations allowed collectors of militia fines, 194 00
" " Relief funds refunded,	16 50		" commissions allowed collectors of militia fines, 24 94
" " refunded by Coroner,	16 95		" militia fines in hands of collectors, 33 50
" " rec'd for redempt'n for lands, sold for taxes,	99 73		" cash & com'n pd Commonw'h, State & ½ mill tax for '64, 12,883 08
" " rec'd from Danl and Mary Howell, ac't costs,	10 00		" Treasurer's com'n on $61,307 56-100 rec'd @ 2 pr ct, 1,226 15
" " " Commiss'rs for old jury boxes, etc, sold,	19 15		" " " " $53,362 98-100 pd out @ 2 pr ct, 1,067 28
" " " borrowed money,	8,251 00		" " " " $8,251, borrowed money, @ 1 pr ct, 82 51
" " " Harmony tp Justice of Peace for fine,	5 00		Balance, 1,206 75
" " " John Roberts, late Sheriff, fines,	100 00		
" " " Joseph Lodlie, fines,	400 00		
" " " soldiers' taxes,	61 41		
" " " Danl B. Short, error in wages rec'd,	10 00		
" " " Marg't. Remler, New Sewickly, tax '58,	1 23		
" " of levy for militia fines,	797 50		
" " due the Co. from Commonwealth, Jan 20, '64,	59 70	—69608 26	
		$72,199 10	$72,199 10
Balance in Treasurer's hands,		$1,206 75	

TABLE OF TAXES LAID IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR COUNTY PURPOSES, AND AMOUNTS

Credited to and Due by Collectors, together with 5 per ct. abatement to Tax-payers for prompt payment for year '64.

DISTRICTS.	Levy of 1864	Gr's am't d Treas f Aug 1	pd Treas bf Sep 1	Charged to Collect's.	Paid by Collectors.	Unseated Lands.	Con'n allo'd Coll'rs	Due by Collectors.	COLLECTORS.
Big Beaver	2341 61	1723 13	73 36	545 12	402 72	1 87	.....	140 53	M. P. Mitchell.
Beaver boro	2026 71	1725 07	84 51	217 61	205 53	3 08	9 00	.....	Jacob Mays.
Borough tp	1309 71	1064 48	38 32	206 50	180 35	17 48	8 67	.....	Jacob Mays.
Bridgewater	1382 80	1037 36	28 57	316 87	107 49	11 25	.....	198 13	William Barnes.
Brighton	2180 13	1770 69	106 65	252 79	235 90	6 86	10 28	.....	John G. Hunter.
Chippewa	1710 90	867 75	57 68	585 52	.....	5 89	.....	579 83	William Lindsey.
Darlington bor	487 34	282 95	.....	204 39	127 72	.....	.....	76 67	L. A. W. Edgar.
Darlington tp	3143 34	2345 36	15 02	782 96	613 70	.....	.....	*169 26	James Murray.
Economy	2679 82	1770 18	47 01	862 63	290 43	.....	.....	572 20	Daniel J. Campton.
Fallston	848 65	652 21	39 89	156 55	148 55	1 44	6 56	.....	Thomas Perrott.
Freedom bor	778 37	567 10	20 02	191 25	103 09	1 76	.....	86 40	James Stoops.
Franklin	1401 36	1176 60	5 77	218 99	194 14	.....	.....	24 85	Emanuel Thomas.
Frankfort	287 18	262 19	2 23	22 76	.....	.....	.....	22 76	William H. Frazier.
Glasgow	268 63	92 33	.....	171 30	118 91	.....	.....	52 39	John M'Fall.
Georgetown	525 63	414 51	.....	111 12	105 23	1 40	4 49	.....	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Greene	2694 90	2124 51	106 85	468 49	329 47	70	.....	133 32	John M'Donald.
Harmony	4851 11	4843 32	.....	7 59	7 59	.....	.....	.....	Andrew Kotterba.
Hanover	3870 26	3518 40	69 26	282 50	154 95	.....	.....	127 65	Joseph Slehaffy.
Hopewell	2458 92	1568 29	119 54	771 09	.....	.....	.....	771 09	George S. Davis.
Hookstown	406 74	313 25	13 91	79 58	76 86	.....	3 22	.....	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Independence	1791 79	1329 71	97 29	364 79	67 00	.....	.....	297 79	David Alexander.
Industry	1229 59	818 09	25 76	385 75	360 75	9 30	15 70	.....	Joseph H. Cooper.
Moon	1627 29	1009 21	19 13	598 95	.....	.....	.....	598 95	Charles Johnson.
Marion	794 03	649 55	27 83	116 85	45 99	.....	.....	70 66	John Schaney.
New Brighton	3609 96	1995 78	147 02	1449 16	1372 17	18 42	58 57	.....	William H. Bebout.
New Sewickly	2587 25	1682 24	101 42	803 59	.....	.....	.....	803 59	Coston Burnes.
North Sewickly	1952 35	1188 49	48 80	720 00	556 75	8 11	.....	*146 14	R. S. Barton.
Ohio	2744 59	2349 59	80 06	314 94	145 15	.....	.....	169 79	Enoch Richardson.
Patterson	776 16	503 65	22	27 23	.....	.....	.....	272 29	James Wilson.
Pulaski	1033 61	547 90	11 84	473 87	176 66	13 76	.....	283 45	Hugh McGuire.
Phillipsburg	589 65	513 31	.....	76 34	73 08	.....	3 26	.....	Jacob Shaffer.
Rochester boro	1879 90	1404 59	21 84	453 47	425 72	8 52	19 08	.....	John McGown.
Rochester tp	771 27	544 50	1 88	224 89	72 66	17 13	.....	135 10	John M'Gown.
Raccoon	2002 83	1435 51	63 61	503 71	483 46	.....	20 05	.....	Alexander Ewing.
South Beaver	2153 87	1903 38	44 15	206 34	196 27	.....	8 07	.....	Robert B. Rayl.
	61143 78	46210 78	1519 50	13413 45	7386 59	126 97	167 05	5732 84	*Paid since Jan. 2, '65.

DR. BEAVER COUNTY STOCK ACCOUNT. CR.

JANUARY 2, 1865.		JANUARY 2, 1865.	
To amount outstanding warrants (general)	180 50	By balance in hands of Treasurer,	1,206 75
" " " bounty warrants	16,994 18	" amount in hands of collectors, prior to 1864	925 21
" " " bonds,	67,817 48	" " due by collectors for 1864,	5,732 84
		" " outstanding on unseated lands, prior to 1864,	161 09
		" " outstanding on unseated lands for 1864,	126 97
		" " in hands of John Roberts, late Sheriff, prior to 1864,	251 69
		" " in hands of Joseph Lodlie, for 1864	368 00
		" " in hands of Hugh Sutherland, for stove,	19 00
	$84,942 11	Balance,	76,150 56
Balance,	$76,150 56		$84,942 11

Delinquent Collectors for Years Prior to 1864, and Balances of Taxes Due January 2d, 1865.

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS, &c.	Yr's	CoTax	St Tax	COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS, &c,	Yr's	CoTax	St Tax
William Thompson	Darlington tp	1852	47 62	15 73	Amount brought forward			385 21	124 59
Elihu Evans	Patterson tp	1856	124 42	100 70	Joseph Ammon	Industry tp	1863	118 20	.....
Robert Nelson	Pulaski tp	1856	9 52	.....	Robert Keifer	Hanover tp	1863	72 61	.....
Benoni Dawson	Glasgow boro	1859	51 91	8 16	*Charles Johnston	Moon tp	1863	171 36	.....
G. W. Shroads	Moon tp	1861	151 74	.....	Samuel Gormly	Raccoon tp	1863	53 24	.....
Am't forwarded			385 21	124 59	*Paid off since Jan. 2d, 1865.			800 62	124 59

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D, 1865.

SEAL

Attest: WM. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

WILLIAM BARNES,
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY,
JOSEPH IRONS,
Commissioners.

Account of all Moneys

Rec'd and Expended by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Dec 31st, 1863	222 40	
To cash rec'd of County Treasurer,	6600 00	
" proceeds of farm, &c,	54 52	
" cash rec'd of James Brittain, committee,	48 00	
" " " Henry Hice, Esq,	77 00	
" " " in various ways,	77 64	—$7079 56

Cr Expenditures

By cash paid for support of insane paupers,	1662 10	
" " do out-door paupers,	811 25	
" " constables and justices' fees,	54 65	
" " merchandize, groceries and shoes;	1107 66	
" " male and female hire,	396 84	
" " coal,	269 86	
" " physician's salary and extra drugs furnished,	168 50	
" " medical attendance out-paupers,	35 95	
" " bacon and beef,	75 78	
" " drugs and liquors,	11 91	
" " insurance,	37 75	
" " coffins,	60 50	
" " funeral expenses and boarding out-paupers,	45 00	
" " cutting grass and threshing,	39 50	
" " subscription to Argus and Star,	4 00	
" " hardware, tinware, &c,	20 78	
" " seed potatoes and onions,	24 15	
" " postage stamps and box rent,	3 35	
" " blacksmithing,	22 75	
" " nails and plowshares,	7 62	
" " coopering and lumber,	31 75	
Amount carried forward,	4391 59	

Cr. Expenditures.		
By Amount brought forward.	4391 59	
By cash paid for repairs to buildings and furniture,	82 25	
" " ornamental trees and plants,	12 25	
" " wool,	15 75	
" " grate, stove fixtures and bucket,	16 05	
" " removing paupers,	7 00	
" " stove and oil-cloth,	7 75	
" " dried fruit and salt,	13 75	
" " wheat	72 10	
" " taxes,	1 39	
" " ferriage,	18 25	
" " publishing receipts and expenditure, 1863,	32 25	
" " stock hogs and cattle,	87 10	
" " Directors' extra services,	67 80	
" " balance an horse,	60 00	
" " Attorney's and Treasurer's fees,	35 00	
" " water wagon,	8 00	
" " frieght, toll and traveling expenses,	43 38	
" " window blinds, etc., skiff chain,	9 42	
" " uncurrent money cancelled,	8 00	
" " payment on farm,	200 00	
" " Steward's salary,	450 00	
" " Balance in Treasury Dec 31, 1864	1490 48	
	$7079 56	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Beaver County, do certify that we have examined and audited the foregoing Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditure of the House for the Support and Employment of the Paupers of said county, and believe the same to be correct as they stand stated. Given under our hands, at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM CHANEY, JOSEPH McCLURE, JAMES WHITHAM, } Auditors of Beaver County.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register of Wills, &c., in Beaver County, in Account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To balance, Nov 30, 1863,		$20 26	Dec 11, 1863, By State Treasurer's receipt,		$19 00
Dec 21, 63, to cash on estate Thos Oliver, dec'd,		35 73	Dec 23, 1863, " " " "		33 95
1864.			1864.		
To cash on estate M Glass,	do	15 00	By State Treasurer's receipt,		154 78
" " " H M Lyon,	do	33 93	" " " "		106 33
" " " Jane Dehaven,	do	114 00	" " " "		250 00
" " " O B Allison,	do	111 93	" " " "		14 00
" " " Geo A Hunter,	do	261 75	" " " "		169 00
" " " H M Lyon,	do	14 75	" " " "		67 00
" " " Jos H Wilson,	do	177 85	" " " "		25 58
" " " David Scott,	do	38 81	" " " "		27 00
" " " V Springer,	do	30 00	" " " "		50 00
" " " M Cool,	do	4 80	" " " "		370 00
" " " S Seawright,	do	5 87	" " " "		131 25
" " " A Anderson	do	16 15	" " " "		95 90
" " " P A Strickland	do	30 00	" " " "		33 80
" " " H Moritz,	do	52 25	" J H Beighley's app'r. "		1 50
" " " H Young,	do	389 50	" Phillip Bentel "		3 00
" " " Robt Brown,	do	138 15	" Wm S Barclay "		1 50
" " " W Harsha,	do	100 94	" Commission on $1606,98 @ 5 per ct.		80 34
" " " M Glass,	do	11 25			$1631 93
" " " Ruth Scott.	do	24 32	By Balance due Register, 84 69.		
		1627 24			
To Balance		4 69			
		$1631 93			

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.—I do hereby certify that the above is a true Statement of the Collateral Inheritance Taxes as received and disbursed by Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register, in and for the County of Beaver, during the year ending Nov. 30th, A. D. 1864.

M. B. WELSH, *Auditor.*

To the Commissioners of Beaver County.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on

MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1864,

under most favorable auspices.

The services of Rev. D. H. A. M'LEAN, D.D., formerly of Westminster College, and Rev. D. P. LOWARY, formerly Principal of Washington Union Schools, have been secured as Associate Principals and Instructors.

Our NEW ACADEMY BUILDING is now completed and ready for occupancy.

All the branches necessary to fit young men for BUSINESS or COLLEGE will be taught.

Good boarding can be had on as reasonable terms as elsewhere.

☞ There will be *no advance in the rates of tuition.* For further particulars address either of the Principals, or the undersigned.

H. HICE, Sec. Board of Trustees.

Beaver, Aug. 30, 1864.

VALUABLE FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of first rate land, situate in Chippewa tp., Beaver county, about 8 miles west of New Brighton, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, is offered for sale on favorable terms. About seventy acres of this land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling, (and hewed log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract, with opening near the railroad.

☞ For further information inquire of James Fife, Esq., Brighton, Pa., N. P. Fetterman, Esq., Pittsburg, or M. Wetzel, Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa. je8,'6wt44

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. M'Andrew, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r,
nov30'64 New Brighton.

BEAVER SEMINARY.

ANOTHER TERM OF SIX MONTHS, will open on

Tuesday the 3d of January, 1865,

$85,00 pays for Board and Room.

☞ For further information send for a catalogue. Address

S. B. MERCER,
dec21'64 Beaver, Pa.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64 Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universa Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

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Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

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DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg, attends to the treatment of all

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and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. W. M. Paxton and Rev. W. J. Patton. sep9-6mos

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ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermaterrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address Dr. Wm. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate,* no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. ☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

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NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

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Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May7—3mos

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO'S stock of *Trees, Vines, Ornamental Plants, &c.,* which they offer for sale this fall, is very large and of the first quality in all respects, viz:

APPLE, PEACH,
PEAR, CHERRY,
PLUM, QUINCE,

and GRAPE VINES,

Delaware, Concord, Diana, and the other new varieties Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, and Small Fruits, in great variety.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
oct12 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gotleib Michaels, dec'd. And now, to wit: Nov. 19th, 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Julia, intermarried with Wm. Boswell; Amelia, intermarried with Peter Wagner; Lewis Michaels, now, or late of St. Louis, Mo.; Caroline, intermarried with George Reddy, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards married to a man named Churchman—and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, on the first Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to Nov'r. Sess., 1864, and in the event of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

jan 4, 1865.

Notice.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, deceased. And now, to-wit, Nov. 16th 1864, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased to-wit: Jane M'Cormick, (widow of James B. M'Cormick) Francis Ritchie, Alex. T. Ritchie (the petitioner), Wm. T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robt. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown (widow of John A. Brown), Jonas D. Ritchie, now, or late of, California, and all others interested, to shew cause if any you have, why the request to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said County, on the first Monday of March next.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 11th, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Monday, Feb. 20th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, being the estate of Thomas M'Andrew, late of New Brighton, dec'd., and belonging to his minor children, to wit: Two lots of ground numbered on the draft or plan of said town 415 and 417, bounded on the north by lot 413, on the east by Fourth st., on the south by lot No. 419, and on the west by Third st. There is erected on said lot No. 417 a two story brick house, containing four rooms and a hall, with a porch on the south side, and a cellar under the front part of the house. There is also a kitchen at the back part of the house, and a good cistern from which the water is conveyed by pipes into the kitchen. There are twelve fruit trees on said lots bearing fruit, and a board fence on the front part.

Terms—cash in hand on confirmation of the sale by the court. *By order of court.*

JOHN REEVES.

ja25] Adm of the Est of Thos M'Andrew, dec'd.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of William Price, late of said county, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: David Price, James Price, and Mary Price, residing in the State of Michigan; Mary Price, residing in the State of New York; and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified that an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, in Franklin tp., Beaver co., on the 1st day of February, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Beaver, jan4,'65.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

With increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of action; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid.

All without any previous basting. It works equally well on the thinnest muslin, thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, Pa.

jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration on the estate of D. C. Wakefield, dec'd, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated, for settlement.

OLIVER TENNIS,
jan25 JOHN REED, Adm'rs

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James Tennis, late of Beaver tp, Beaver co, decd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

OLIVER TENNIS,
jan25 JOHN REED,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration on the estate of George W. Fulton, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

AGNEW DUFF, Adm'r.
jan18,'65 New Brighton.

T. M. McCord
Notary Public,
OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW,
(Near the Provost Marshal's,)
BROADWAY, NEW ...
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMPT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY

THE undersigned expects to commence this week. Carding, Spinning, Coloring, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. The wear and durability I can warrant, this factory manufactured not to be surpassed. For accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my store in Fulaski township, or John Hodgens' store in New Brighton.

je17,'63 EPH'M SMITH.